



MORTALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW - Under Ohio law the disposal methods for dead livestock are as follows: burning, burial, composting, rendering, and landfill. See rule 901:10-2-15 of the Administrative Code and Sections 941.14, 953.26, 1511.022, and 3734.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. Mortality disposal must be performed using best management practices that are consistent with these sections. NPDES requirements prohibit the holder of a permit from disposing of any mortality in manure storage and treatment facilities, storm water management facilities, or any other treatment system that is not specifically designed and approved for mortality.

Burning - Burning mortalities is a biologically safe disposal method. The incinerator should be sited in a convenient location that will avoid potential problems and be downwind of livestock housing, farm residences, and neighbors. Owners or operators are encouraged to contact the Ohio EPA for information regarding incineration.

Burial - Burial involves excavating a grave or pit, filling the bulk of the excavation with dead animals, and then covering them with soil until the grave or pit is filled. Where burial is allowed, it must be in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 941.14.

Composting - Composting is similar to the process of natural decomposition except that it is enhanced and accelerated by mixing organic waste with other ingredients in a manner that optimizes microbial growth. Owners or operators who use composting are required to be certified by Ohio State University Extension or a local Soil and Water Conservation District.

Rendering - The use of rendering services recycles the nutrients contained in dead animals. Proper biosecurity measures must be utilized to minimize the spread of disease from farm to farm by transport vehicles and personnel. If animals are rendered, they should be transported to the rendering service within twenty-four hours of their death. The owner or operator is encouraged to contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Division of Animal Industry for additional information.

Sanitary Landfill - Sanitary landfills are engineered burial facilities for disposal of solid waste. Disposal of dead poultry and/or animals in a sanitary landfill is permitted in some areas. The CAFF or MCAFF is encouraged to contact the landfill operator to determine if the landfill accepts dead animals, the fees associated with the animals, and the proper containers for transport and disposal.

INSTRUCTIONS - A record of the date and time of each inspection for animal mortality must be recorded in the Operating Record at a frequency specified by the facility on this form. In order to complete this form, you should read the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Operating Record Form 9. Upon approval of the Permit to Operate and/or NPDES permit, you are required to maintain an Operating Record at your facility that documents your actions to comply with this mortality management plan. You may use other forms besides Form 9, provided those forms are pre-approved by ODA.

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Name of Facility: _____

	Name	Phone
Local Veterinarian:		
Ohio Department of Agriculture:	Animal Industry	(614) 728-6220
Ohio Department of Agriculture:	Livestock Environmental Permitting	(614) 387-0470

DISPOSAL METHODS

(Check all that apply)	LOCATION/COMPANY	EQUIPMENT NEEDED
<input type="checkbox"/> Burning		
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial		
<input type="checkbox"/> Composting*		
<input type="checkbox"/> Rendering		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Landfill		

*Check for moisture, carbon source, turning and leachate containment weekly.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: Describe the best management practices that will be used to dispose of dead livestock:

CATASTROPHIC MORTALITY EVENT: Provide a short description of procedures to be used in the event of a catastrophic loss if normal mortality management methods cannot handle such losses. If burial is chosen, identify on a site map the most logical location for burial, taking into consideration the siting criteria for manure storage or treatment facilities established in Rule 901:10-2-02:
